HORE OUTRACES OF THE BRITISH.

All the Versels to Sagua ta Grande, Includ-Twelve Her from the Stoop-of-War Styx-Strict Examination of the Papers of Each Saty, and or the Vessels, Cargoes, &c.—The English Officers Casechiling American Cap-

calms without Ceremony, dic. Captain albert Cage, commander of the American bark F. H. Chandler, of Providence, who arrived at this port seport of an entrage committed on his vessel, when lying

the occurrence.

Sunday, May 2-6% P. M. }
I was boarded by a boat commanded by an officer

I neked him his o sject in doing this, and he replied that

to that were lying in port, and one Spanish bark. He

vespei's side he would show the English flag and the

Then he wanted to see my clearance from New not legal, as there was no naval efficer's signs-

count of all the proceedings, and had them signed by the captains of vessels that were boarded, and be declared be ard vessels lying in Spanish norts.

AlBERT GAGE, Master of bank W. H. Chandler.

OUR REPORTER'S ACCOUNT.

ptain Gage, of the bark W. H Chapdler, whose vessel which was a most undeniable outrage, not only

ed in the Spanish port of Sagua in Grande, Cuba. They were two ships, two barks, and eight brigs and schoopers which was a Spanish bark. The wind was not fair clearing the port, and therefore the W. H. Chandler and other vessels were waiting for a change in the direcby Captain Gage approaching the entrance to the port, sel to her, which was an American full rigged ship. On these on board of either vesse tions of these on board of either vesse or explain the nature of the mission of the new arrival. The time passed away, and the boat left the ship's side to proceed on her cruise. Her next halting place was alongside another vessel, after which also proceeded to another and acother till she had visited alt the ship's in the port with the single exception of the W. H. Chandler. It was now half past six o'clock in the evening, and Capisan Gage by this time felt no small anxiety to know the object of the stranger and her intentions regrecing his own vessel. All her movements were matched from the deck of the W. H. Chandler, but every motion of the diminutive little Englishman only tended watched from the deck of the W. H. Chandler, but every motion of the deminutive little Englishman only tended for so far 10 make the object of her cruse more and more mysterious. As she left the side of one vessel to sall for that or another up went the English "isac," and as she approached the slape the caotain of the W. H. Chandler, was lying next to the one commanded by Captain Cage having received a due share of sitention from the considerate visiter, she now headed for the W. H. Chandler, abowing that it was not her intention that a single one should remain isolated or forgotion. As she left the sale of the ship she had just been accepted and came bounding swrity towards the bark, Capt. Cage, who was seated near the stein on the quarter dock of his bark, looked out for the board of he "jax;" but the motions of the board did not seem to be along the regularly conducted for the boar or two preceding the present movement as they has been throughout the early part of the day, and in additional proof to same, which Captain Gage had previously notified, was now evided, for the British Sag was not hoisted on this occamen. On the boat nearing the side of the bark the captain parceived that the had upwards of twelve men on toward, and on their approaching still nearer he discovered by their appearance that they formed part of the crew of a man of war, that one of the m bad on a naval uniform, that the familiar flag was him there, and finally that the familiar flag was lying there, and finally that the familiar flag was lying there, and finally that the familiar flag was lying there, and finally that the arms in uniform jumpel on board the W. H. Chandler in the most "rough and ready" manner. The maie of the bark, who was standing near the mainmant, said, "Sir, there is a latter a the other side of the vessel that you might have used," but he affect and, "On, no matter, no matter," and then sumbling a little as the ripple on the harbor caused the bark who was deeded to be the water of being was a long, should be refe

Capt. Gaox, rising from his seat—Well, thank you.

OFFICES—Will you give me the use of a light for a few minutes?

Capt. Gaox—Certainly.

The captain, having ordered a light to be brought to the visiter, returned to the after part of the vessel, where he was followed by the bearer of the lamp. On entering the cabin for some purpose, it is worthy of note that he was followed thither by the officer of the English navy without the shadow of ceremony. The captain noticed that the officer had an announcedly strong flavor of some intoxicating beverage from his breath, and therefore he now asked him if he would have gin instead of water, of which he asked a drink. The leutenant instantly and as though by instant responded to this, "Yes, yes, I prefer it;" and when the drink had received hasty but nevertheless thorough consideration by the British officer, he said, "I want to go below to see what you have on board." Now the captain thought that he should say something for he asked that the object of seeing his vessel was. To this the other 12-pited that he was an officer from an English man of war, and that he had searched all the vossels in the ar-hor on he was directed. When below, the officer took a note book out of his pocket, to which was attached other materials convenient for writing, and he then sail, "What is this vessel's manse?" "W. H. Chandler," said the captain. "Who are the oweers?" he then asked. "There are a great many owners—so many that I could not begin to tell you their names." and the form "Captain "Capta you so inquisitive?" resurned Captain Gaze. "I am bound to get all these particulars, "asswered the captain. "Whore are a great many owners—so many that I could not begin to tell you their names." Saw of ed the officer. "I am bound to get all the name of one of the n?" he asked. "Why are you so inquisitive?" resurned Captain Gaze. "I am bound to get all the spirals from?" to a saw of the officer when the captain. "Where does the vessel hait from?" continued the English Lieutenant. "Long ago, when

be returned to the deck. All this time he was actimisated by the captain, who now also came on deck. When he arrives in the open light he asked for the ship's papers, which the captain informed him were at the consult's on about having them examined. "No, no," said be, "I presume they, like all the rest, are all right." He then said, "Show me your last clearance from a United States port." The captain then handed him his clearance paper from New York, which he directionspectly examined, and after arriving at the bottom of it he exclaimed: "This is wrong. It has no Naval Officer's signature affixed to it." Upon this Captain Gage or rected the officer by aboving him the initials, at the end of the decament, of the Naval Officer by whom the paper was signou in New York. Upon this the efficer was onliged to admit that he was wrong, after having given the document a more correct though though not less minute perusal.

Excepthing about the deck of the ship being sharply looked at by the officer, he now said "Good bye," and got into the beat to take his departure. All the men had taken their seats and the beat was off, the officer thimself saying "All right." On coming back to the apet where the lieutenant had examined the clearance paper, Captain Gage saw that all was not exactly right, for there hay the visiter's note book whose the second indispensable to the owner. On making the discovery the captain halled the book, which was still within halling distance, and she was thereupon put about and returned to the bark. Captain Gage tenn instead at the idea of such a thing, for he would the demanded the lieutenant are their conversation was going on be tween the main of the bark and the other Britishers. The early thing concerning this conversation when we were able to learn, however, was that the officer and his part were from the Ritish was that the officer and his part were able to learn, however, was that the officer and his part were able to learn, however, was that the officer and his part was the most important t

beverage.

The above account is taken from the information which

HAVANA, May 9, 1858. British Outrages at Sagua In Grande-Violation of the American Flog-Search of Treat in a Spanish Port-The Case of the Cortes, do., do.

I have again to notice unpleasant rumors in relation to remark that we have not a stogle metallic messenger, at this writing, along the coast.

Vesey, visited Sagua la Grande last week, and boarded every vessel in that port loading for ports of the United States and Europe. Is it likely that vessels taking in

The British Outrage on the Schooner Cortes—The American Bark Glenhurn Boarded by an English Cruiser—General Naval Search Ordered by Great Britain, &c.

The affair with the achooser Cortes is much more serious than from the representations first made to me I had to the oaths of seven persons, part of warm were passengers on board the Cortez, taken at the United States Consulate in this city, the Captain of the British oruler was drunk when he boarded the Cortez. That having taken copies of her papers he induced her Captain to go on board the cruiser with him; that when they returned to the Cortex both were considerably excited; that the British Captain then denied having seen any papers at all on board passengers, which had been handed to bim for examina

rived some days since from Answerp, deeply laden with

rived some days since from Answerp, deeply laden with machiners, &c., also complains of having been boarded by a British cruiser off the coast of this island, and rister that in reply to his question "Did his nessel look like a slaver?" the British efficer who bearded him said "No, but the orders they had received at Jamaion were, that they were to beard all vessels they met with on this coast."

John Bull would appear to have forgoiten the leasons he has been already taught by the United States, and it may possibly be considered requisite to repeat them, so that he may be induced to assume a more staid demeanor, so much more suitable to a person of his age, than the tricks he has recently been carrying or and which indeed are no longer to be put up with without a something more pungent than sharp words.

Our Kansas Correspondence.
FORT LEAVENWORTH, K. T., May 6, 1859.
The English Conference Bill—Will it be Adopted?
The news of the passage of the Kansas bill arrived here centerday. I confess my faith in Mr. Douglas is much shaken by his last vote, though I still indulge in the hope that he cannot so far studify the record of his whole life as to act with those he has denounced from first to last, and who have uniformly covered him with the foulest and who have uniformly covered him with the foulest abuse and slander. Some other acti Lecompton democrate, it is seen, have, like Prince John, takes a straight track back to the good old faith, and it is expected, of course, that Greeley, according to promise, will use the thunders of the Tribune to secure their re-election. As to the proposition itself, it will probably be rejected here for two reasons:—First, a prejudice against Lecompton in any shape; second, a desire on the part of many that Uncle Sam shall foot the bill a year or two longer. Yet a free State man told me to day he should certainly vote for the proposition. The passage of Mr. English's bill in Congress fails upon certain notorious spoits-expectants like a clap of thunder in a cloudless sky. The Leavenworth iniquity is doubly dead, and they're all affoat again. To add to the gall of bitterness, their big demonstration lately over the defeat of Lecompton was premature—all that gas and pewder absolutely wastes! The whole "blue belly" element is in terrible commodion, fermenting like a barrel of beer.

The Sunday Liquor Dealers.
COMMON PLEAS.
Before Hon. Judge Daly.
May 14.—The People is. Charles Herdings —This was an scuon to recover \$50 penalty from the defrudant for sel ling liquor on Sunday against the ordinance, at his store

Before the Hon. Judges Davies, Ingraham and Sutherland May 14 .- in the matter of the will of Henry Parish .-May 14.—In the matter of the will of Henry Parish.—
This was an appeal from the decision of ex-Surgorate
Bradford, before whom the memorable case was a good
for several days. The matter came up on a mere teconical question, as to whether the appeal shoold be dractaken to the special term. The Court held that it was
unnecessary to discuss the question; that the appeal
should come direct to the general term, and the argument was set down for the zoth of June.

THE UTAH EXPEDITION.

Our Port Leavenworth Corres FORT LEAVENWORTH, K. F., May 6, 1858 ture of the Suppers and Miners for Gamp Scott—The

ten men under Lieutenant Bryan, of the top-graphical en-gineers; and the headquarters, with five companies of the Sixth infantry, start to-day. The following are the officers

Lieutenant Colonel Andrews, commanding.
Lieutenant James L. Corley, Adjutant.
Lieutenant C. G. Nawto lo, Regimental Quartermaster.
Captainne-Ketobum, Johnson, Garnett and Filmt.
Lieutenants—Cartin, Moore, McLemere, Harrison and

Transportation is restricted to three wagons per com

So prompt have been the administrative departments in purchasing the necessary horses and muice, &c. that the requisite numbers are nearly complete. The expedition will be powerful and irresistible, though, in my number opinion, Gen. Johnston will leave nothing whatever to be done. I trust the policy of our good President is to create effectually and forever the power of Briguam Yoang; anything about of that will be—well, every same man can judge for himself. The expense of keeping up such a long line of communication is chormons, and measuroably so, it is singular that in this callightened republic of ours its greatest pest is facaticism, moral and pointeal.

A general court martial is in session here, for the trial of Captain Newby, of the lat cavarry.

Hockady & Co., the mail contractors, started their first weekly not if from a point opposite St. Joseph last Saurday. For the present the mail will not go beyond Camp Scott—time 22 days.

THE MORMONS POOR AND TRYING COMMUNITY OF GOODS—CLAIM UTAIN FOR THEMSELVES—DETERMINED TO PIGHT FOR THE MEN OF PIGHT GUIDES—BELIEVE THEIR MOUNTAIN PASSES IMPREGNABLE— MAKING ARMS- ARRIVAL OF COL. KANE, STC.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, March 6, 1858. letters, I again embrace the opportunity of writing you, knowing your deep interest in everything pertaining to people in these valleys.

All is peace here, and there is very little to interrupt

our every day business. The social hall, marriage fites, the occasional arrival of returning missionaries and the messengers from the sent of war, keep us awake and stir-

were married a short time sgo. The boys are growing tall and slender, and are filled with ambition to go and members of our social circle are making out the best way ed to want and to be cacrificed. For this state of things tions, in fact, almost every article of every day consump-tion in that line is getting small and most "beautifully ten in that line is getting small and most "beatituding less." Through a wise provision brought into use among us of distributing among the poor and medy the necessities of life, and making a general division of clothing, it is selcom one hears any grumbling. We are all about on an equality no one is richer than the other. However, we all feel first rate, and our motio is, "The kingdom of God or nothing." Butter to serve the Lord on bread and maker, and even less than that, than to dwell in the tents of ungodiness. Old Job's experience is compared.

se ungodinacas. Old Job's experience is complaced services of setternices to serve the Lord. All of your acquantances are firm in the resolution to detend the intervals of the Scelive State; they are ready the historical of the Scelive State; they are ready not control to phot and current in the other hand of the historical to mark the provided of the control of the lart, there is a wris-spread feeling of on the last and deternation to small by the authorities, come lie or come death. That we carnestly deare peace, no one can doubt; but if it is the Lord's will for as to ight, we are ready and willing. Let the enemies of our interests beine us if they can. We have been smillen on ore check and have lurried the other also, and we are the only one were ready and willing. Let the elemines of our interests beine us in the margin left us, and that is to detend ourselves. We feel that these valleys are indistrictly ones. We came here first, we pantled first, we have been the phoneers, the settlers, and we are the only ones that can and shall live here. Can any one insight that sire we have bought our personsions at anoth a prince we shall man and shall live here. Can any one insight that we have rebelled; but in what Is it results were the course of the constitution? That men can spotatating from Moranolism, sad that the government of the United States have done no towards us we verily know. Hence the stand that the church has taken at the present moment. We go in for life, libertly and the pursuit of happiness to the vary let the moranic of the constitution as the code of isses, we hope to gain the victory over oppressive torsestion as an accordance of the saints here that is a political early and the constitution as the code of isses, we hope to gain the victory over oppressive to read the same of the filternation of the spirit and feelings of the Saints here that I can give you if one the saint shall be the constitution as the code of isses, we hope to gain the victory over oppressive to saint shall be saint to th

The business of making arms for future gas is progressing slowly, hat surely. We have some of the first workmen in the world. Cannon are rare, but the boys are all "big guine," and his makes up somewhat for the deficiency. Our end and esteemed friend look Kano, arrived here last Thursday week. He has been in close confathwith the Governor stace his arrival. Of the result of the conferences I can tay nothing. I will send you all particulars by the next mail—if anything is made pithit. The Colonel was well received by he tents on sun lay. We are kept well posted on all the novements of the army, through means that they cannot control.

Write me soon, tell me all you can about everything and everybody, as well as send a copy of the New Yoak iffarald when convenient. Your old triend.

Trial of Thomas N. Carr for an Alieged Libes count of General Sections. Before Judge Rue

The trial of Thomas N. Carr, obe got with publishing letter in the Skitato charging the Corporator Counse with malfeasence, was resumed yesterday morning. The rived, the cress examination of

the amounts I allege to have made on the assignment nuade by Mr. Carr to me, and you can examine me on each item, and I will produce the vegeners; I have you

empones the whole amount was paid to Mr. Carr; then was pothing said between me and him about he would Mr. Carr was to get, Mr. Carr received \$120 on the 21st of May, \$100 on the 24th; \$30 on the 3d Angust, and \$46 to on the same day; he received all timis maney and retarned none.

Q. How much interest did you receive? A. The amount analysed on the 13th February, 1861, was \$165, for which I had \$250; the total list of payments I made was \$770, and the amount of the aregament was \$820; I did not inform Mr. Busteed that I made there assignments until I flied other assignments of a like accomplished; I died a notice of the assignments of all claims: I had in the Corporation Causast's effice in Jury; the amount might have been \$1,500; I knew that Mr. Carr was to be taxed; I never made an affiliavit of his services; I think I heard there was a delay of taxation in consequence of the delay of the Commissioner to make an affiliavit.

Mr. Whiting proposed to read a letter of Mr. Carr to Mr. Purser, dated 29th of April, in relation to his refusal to swear to his services, by which he (Mr. Purser), could get bis contey.

Councel for the prosecution objected to the reading of the let er.

Mr. Whiting said that he wanted to show that the indirect attempt to higher Mr. Carr, made by the counsel, had no femalestion in fact. Mr. Carr had acted honorawly to wards Mr. Purser, and his motive for not making the affidavit at they personal relim was given in the retor.

Judge Russell said that as the letter was written two monds after the indictment was found, it was inalmissible.

Mr. Whiting maintained that he had a right to cross-

myself.
To counsel for the presecution—I have been Corporation To councel for the prosecution—I have been Corporation Attorney since 1858.

John Kempston examined by counsel for the prosecution—I am connected with the New York Renard; have been law reporter for that paper for nearly nise years; the office of the Rinard is located on the corner of Nasacu and Fution streets; the paper is printed in the vaniss on derneal the office I recognize this file as belonging to that establishment; the number of the 28t of February I believe to have been printed and issued from that office, and the numbers Mr. Bennett spoke of yesterday were sened from the same office. I saw the article signed by Mr. Carr on the day it was ucblished but did not read it through; I did not see the unacuscript before it was published.

Ores examined—The paper of the 26th was issued from the same effice.

signed by Mr. Carr? A. There is; it is on the fifth page.

Mr. Whiting effered to prove by reading the article that

Mr. Carr had no malese lowards Mr. Rostend.

The Corr rule: it out on the ground that it was published on the 16th, while the complaint was made on the

25d of first menth. Mr. Carr could not manufacture evi-

liched on the 16th, while the complaint was made on the 25d of their menth. Mr. Carr could not manufacture evidence for hirwelf.

Thes Moley sworn and examined by counsel for the prosecution. He said:—I post bills for the Corporation Counsel, and have done so since the appointment of Mr. Expand, I post notices of applications to the Supreme Court for the appointment of commissioners up as street improvements; I posted the Fifty hinds street notices; I take about twenty or twenty five bils on pastaboard backs, and put teem on all corepiousus places on the streets affected by the opening of the streets, and tack them with hander and pasted.

9. Is there any person in the habit of following you to the down the notices? Objected to

streets alrected by the opening of the atreets, and tack them with harmore and main.

Q. litthere any person in the habit of following you to the dwan the netices? Objected to

After you affix these retices in relation to these street openings do you do anything eise, and if no, whalf Objected to. Objection overnied—exception taken.

A less that these notices are continually kept up for inicity days, and use a wagen to go round for that purpose; I don't know of any person going round to tour down these netices; I find often that they are taken do wn, but aiways have a sufficient number up to comply with the requisitions of the law.

Cress examined by Mr. Whiting—Mr. Carroll furnishes me with the notices; when I want bills I go to the office and get them.

Q. Where did you put the Fifty pinth street notices? A lout them from Fuarth avenue to East river; I put some on trees and others on fences; I put one notice on a large tree in the out a wenne; it was seven or eight feet from the around, I put one in the station nonce in vitry ninth street, between Second and Third avenues; I put another in a field; there were buildings in Fifty high street, between Second and Third avenues; then have the seen of notices in a loue in Fifty ninth street, a large tree in Fifty ninth street, the first was called the attention to fifty ninth street, the first was called the attention to Fifty ninth street, the first was called the attention to Fifty ninth street, the first was called the attention to fifty ninth street, the first was called the attention to fifty ninth street, the first was called the attention to fifty ninth street, the first was called the attention to fifty ninth street, the first was called the attention to fifty ninth street, the first was called the attention to find avenue and all the third that the commissioners were appointed, and the third that the

Counsel for the prosecution said that they had consequent their case.

Mr. Whiting wished at that stage of the case to finish the cross-examination of Mr. Carroll.

Thomas Carroll cross-examined by Mr. Whiting—What did you charge for drawing the report of Equipment of the second street?

Objected to.

At the conclusion of a length and tedious seech by counsel for the prosecution again the armission of the evidence proposes to be chiefted for the defeace to support the charges made by Mr. Carr in the alleged liber loss communication,

evisence proposes to be excited for the defeate to support the charges made by ir. Carr in the alleged libel ions communication,

Judge Russell decided that the allegations of Mr. Carr were general, and permitted the evidence to be given. Exception was taken to the ruling.

Cross-examination of Mr. Carroll continued—Q. In Eghty-second street I find for draking, copying and binding reports \$150—what ald you do win that money and binding reports \$150—what ald you do win that money. A light that money and kept it, so I had already puld for the work; I cannot tell to when I paid it; the bills will tell how much was paid for Seventy first street; I received \$36 for Seventy first street; I don't know to whom I paid it. Mr. Arthur binds all the reports; \$3 of the \$10 was for bunding; be does not charge it in his bill, because the costs are taxed before the bills are made up for confirmation; \$250 for Feade street was paid to me for draking and copying; \$75 was paid to me for draking and copying; \$75 was paid to me for draking and copying; \$75 was paid to me restrictly eighth street; these eight cases have all passed through the office of the Corporation Counsel alone I have been consected with it; six cases are yet perding to our office to be taxed, including Rende street, which was sent back, although the money has been paid out of the public tressury; the extension of Crosty street was defeated, and the expense of taxing it were \$2,213 83, the Ninety sixth street report has not been presented for confirmation; seventy-drat street has not been presented, and a non-ber of others also, in consequence of the difficulty in the others also, in consequence of the difficulty in the other were constitutioners; it has been taxed \$5,070 \$3.

of Broadway'
Objected to—objection muriained.
Q. Indyou ever render any services to the commissioners by attending there? A. Not to my knowlege.
Q. Do you know whether Mr. Bussessi over attended here or not? A. i do not.
Q. Did any clerk from your office ever attend? A. Not one knowledge. Q. Did any clear from your older the Corporation, or any clerks in his office, ever give any instructions or any advice as to what the Fifty shifth street commissioners has the right to do or not to do? A. I can answer for myself.

of the commissioners employ the surveyors? A-

commissioners relative to various bills? A. Not to my snewledge.

Q. Where are the maps? A. In the Street Commission or is effice; the report is more effice, but an abstract of it is in the street Commissioner's effice.

Mr. Whiting showed the witness a bill of costs in the Fifty much street case, and called his attention to a bill of W. P. Walker for \$616. Q. Do you know for what room that was?

Mr. Whiting showed the witness a bill of costs in the Fifty numb street case, and called by attention to a bill of W P. Walker for \$610. Q. Do you know for what room that was?

Objected to; abjection sustained; exception taken. Mr. Whiting gave collect that he would read to the jury all the bills that he head taxed.

His Bonor permitted him to do so, subject to an exception by counsel for the prosecution—til the moneys I received I not yield for the purpose of disburiement.

To Mr. Whiting—the abstract of the report of Fifty-hinth street almost the amount of damage and benefit; the damage as 44% the received in our footed up—fir Whiting said that the counsel for the prosecution was commanly referrating in the ears of the jury that the Carr bas said that Mr. Busteed had been guilty of postination, whereas the alleged libel confained no such charge. To counsel for the procecution—I was never asked to at tend upon the commission; I have received one communication from the clerk of the commissioners and answered it, the letter was dated February 24 and attact that there were on Fifth himb street billow damaged, and 256 benefitted; Mr. Busteed moves the confirmation of the reportance a large number of counsel appears in reference to the down town streets; the Reade street commission was appointed in Mr. thepself's time.

A prior desired to know to whom the witness hold himself respiciable for the conduct of his bureau.

But they are the conduct of his bureau.

But they are the conduct of his bureau.

But the case four—Does the Corperation Counsel make an examination of the records? A. Certainly, sir.

To Mr. Whiting—Fie does it before the report is precented to the Control or confirmation, but not neture.

Richard B Connoily recalled, and said that time 1866 up to this time there had been eight cases taxed, and here were four or five now pending.

THE CASE FOR THE DEFENCE.

Mr. Whiting said that he was destrous that his associate should open the case for the defence, but be did not want to prejudice the proceedion—a

Judge Rossell asked if he was reading from the comnumication or making his own comments
Mr. Whiting—That was my own remark
Judge Russell—It would be more appropriate for you to
read the article and make your comments when you get
through, and you will so so.
Mr. Whiting, in a low stiff bow—I will "obey" the order
of the court, placing peculiar emphasis on the word obey,
amid loud langhter. The reading of the letter was listen
ed to with breathless attention. While Mr. W. was read
ing the communication, Mr. Busteed, who occupied a seat
by his counsel, held a paper up before him, occasionally
giving significant nois of the head, wish his eyes fixed intently on the jury.

Mr. Whiting offered to read Mr. Carr's communication
to the Histaria of the 26th of February, following the publication of the alleged libel, and in doing so addressed the
court as follows:—

STEECH OF MR. WHITING.

because it may tend to produce a recent which peace, because it may tend to produce a recent which we have seen admonished some are weight three in the course of the investigation of this case, we may be prepared for previded we are successful upon this coasson whenever the exigency may arise, they may depend upon the opposition of the public peace or may tend to a breach of the public peace that is, the party libelled may writte under the agony attempted to next it. It is nation to the public peace or may tend to a breach of the public peace that is, the party libelled may writte under the agony attempted to be inflicted upon him by the pen of the tibelled ripped in gail and sprad, if you please, upon the columns of this paper, which has been the subject of so much vitoperation by my friend on the other side. I stand not here to justify it, for in the case of a private libel where a man as so one himself adone can control, embodying the bitter words and bitter thought that may emanais from a brain roused to private, the total party of the private libel where a man are soon a private between the produce and between the control of the paper of the control of the paper of the control of the paper of the paper

coulties—which it seems have been some five years concounting—a place in your to morrow is insue, and oblige,
May 12.

*There are, I believe, sir courts. Two of them have need
long age kicked out of the courts. Is not the following one
of them? The other, is the brief search I have made for it. I
cancel find. Nobody will call in question either the capacity
of purity of Judge Oakley or his associates.—

The Mordonale Bank of New Heren on Henry Dudght, Jr.—
This mill was brought to recover the amount of a note for
about Friefl, made by Renjamin Godfrey & Co., and endeaved by the catendast. He was arrested in the cause by
an order made on adiabatic aware to by N. Peek, the Presideat of the Merchante Bank, and others, in which they attempted to establish that is such iron as Henrymin Godfrey
& Co. existed, that Owight had me authority to use the name
in negoti-ing the soice is suit; the the firm was insolvent,
and therefore has Order of arreat which motion was denied and
from this declaren the defendant supersied to the full beach,
and the appeal was argued before the six Judges by James
T. Brady for the plaintiffs, and by R. W. Stoughton for the
defendant is hight, the appeal being heard upon the very
voluntious and contractiony affinish read upon the very
voluntious and contractiony affinish read poles.

The opinion of all the Judges was pronounced by
Chief Justice Uskley, unantimously reversing and vacause the order appealed from, and declarying the defendant (Dwight) from arrest. The court held that the eviarene exhibited that the firm of Benjamin tiedfrey & Co., but
then offer appealed from, and declarying the defendant (Dwight) from arrest. The court held that the evicanne to be del that the firm of Benjamin tiedfrey & Co., but
then the order appealed from, and declarying the defendant (Dwight) from arrest. The court held that the evicanne to be del that the firm of Benjamin tiedfrey & Co., but
then the order appealed from, and declarying the defendant (Dwight) from arrest. The court

News from Mexico.

[Translated from El Diario de la Marina, Havana, May 7 f. The news brought by the steamer Mexico, from Vera-Cruz and Sisal, and dated the lat inst. at the former place, is interesting.

General Norlega communicated from Puebla, under date of April 21, that General Miramon routed on the 17th, at the Haclenda de Carreiras, the united forces at New Leon, Zacatecas and Coanulia, which had been brought together by Vidaurri for the purpose of attacking San Luis Potosi, and upon which the last hopes of the Sederaliste reposed as far as regards the interior. It is to be observed that if General Miramon conditued his march towards Tamaulicas in order to protect Tampico, still maintaining itself against Garza, all that part of the republic must be already under submission to the general government.

We already knew that General Echeagaray had taken Orizaba and made priseners of the Governor, together with